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of reading for undergraduate classes in American economic history. It is intended to be used either in connection with a course of lectures, or a textbook which will give the general outline of the subject. These, and the brief essays at the beginning of each chapter, with the headings under which the extracts are arranged, will make clear to the student their significance and bearing. The book will be of use also in those general courses in American history in which it is common to give considerable attention to the economic and social, as well as to the political side of our national development."

The editor's introductions to the fourteen chapters of the book are well written and they summarize clearly most of the salient features of the economic history of the United States. These chapter prefaces are so valuable that one wishes that they were longer and that they included a discussion of the source materials presented in the volume. One serious limitation to the book is that there are no explanatory or introductory statements regarding the authors from whose writings selections have been made by Professor Callender, nor concerning the significance of the materials reproduced in the book. Had Professor Callender interpreted and correlated the source materials presented in the volume, he would have made the book more serviceable both to college students and to other readers. This omission was made because the author intends the volume to be used as a supplement to a course of lectures; but the value of the book would have been greater had the materials been integrated and appraised by a brief introductory paragraph preceding each quotation.

EMORY R. JOHNSON.

University of Pennsylvania.

Cleveland, F. A. *Chapters on Municipal Administration and Accounting.*

Pp. xvi, 361. Price, \$2.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

Constructive municipal reform is indeed the present necessity in civic life, and with this necessity as a basis, Mr. Cleveland expounds his very interesting theory of the cause of political maladministration. Combined with a description of the average state of affairs in our American municipal life, is the author's program designed to effect the reforms so urgently desired.

First, the humiliating fact becomes apparent that it is the condition of almost total ignorance on the part of taxpaying and voting public as to simple matters of the city's business transactions that constitutes the favorable environment for the political bacteria known as "grafting;" that this ignorance of municipal affairs is illogical and inexcusable; and that this social parasite will flourish as long as the ordinary methods of city administration are not known. Again, efficient administration is never possible nor co-operation effective without a uniform knowledge of facts between the different governmental departments. In other words, there must be full and constant publication of facts, not only to enable the public servant to do his duty in office, but also to make it possible for the citizen to vote intelligently on all public measures and to know when, where and how maladministration

is taking place. Private business demands efficient co-operation, thorough knowledge of all facts and responsibility at the proper source. In the same way, the municipality as a public business needs the search light of publicity and the intelligent relation of all facts for proper administration.

In this volume of compiled addresses and magazine articles, Mr. Cleveland has made it easy to understand many of the rudimentary defects of government and with keen business sense has suggested the solution of many civic problems.

C. LINN SEILER.

University of Pennsylvania.

Ferrero, G. *The Greatness and Decline of Rome*, Vol. V, *The Republic of Augustus*. Pp. iv, 371. Price, \$2.50. *Characters and Events of Roman History*. Pp. viii, 275. Price, \$2.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1909.

In the preface to this fifth volume of his work, the author says that it completes his study of "The Greatness and Decline of Rome;" in spite of the fact that the story is brought down only to the death of Augustus in 14 A. D. and thus scarcely touches upon many of the most important aspects of Rome's mission in world history, while the ultimate decadence of the wonderful civilization she fostered falls entirely within a later period, Ferrero has elsewhere intimated that he proposed ultimately to pursue the subject through the imperial period and down to the age of Diocletian. Hence we may expect at some future day from his brilliant pen a study of the later and in many respects more interesting and important phases of Roman history. The volume before us presents the same excellencies and defects that have been frequently noted in the preceding ones—keen analysis and interpretation, brilliant conjecture, attractive presentation and the consideration of the widest variety of forces, political, social, economic and psychological, to explain the course of events; but likewise a desire for originality that induces the author to overemphasize certain points and thus distort the true perspective and a willingness to build a large superstructure of explanation upon scattered and uncertain passages in our far from trustworthy sources. This may be seen in his use of Cassius Dio, who wrote in the third century and most of whose statements cannot be fully verified, whose statements are frequently cited, as though they were formal, contemporary documents. It is chiefly on the authority of one of Dio's good stories—that dealing with the peculations of the freedman Licinus—that Augustus is made to perceive for the first time the resources and possibilities of Gaul and to adopt the most far-reaching schemes for the development of that province. The Romanization of Gaul is in fact the chief theme of the volume before us. Gaul is to be deliberately made the Egypt of the West. Its resources are to be developed and through its wealth the balance of the empire is to be restored and the preponderance of the East redressed. The arguments for the development of Augustus' Gallic policy and its importance are for the most part convincing, and its relations to the